

Monday, March 17, 1997

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I Never Promised SSMU A Rose Garden

by Mark Ratner and
Zachary Schwartz

ELECTION PROMISES BY WHICH TO JUDGE
YOUR NEW SSMU EXECUTIVES

Election results are in, and now the question is: will the candidates live up to their promises? What exactly can we expect from the executive-elect? During the campaign period, the Daily interviewed each candidate about the issues relevant to their prospective portfolios. Here is a sampling of what the candidates can be expected to achieve.

PRESIDENT TARA NEWELL

Tara Newell won this one by a landslide. With McGill planning to charge all students over \$200 extra next year, and tuition hikes for out of province and international students, financial accessibility was the catch phrase during this year's election campaigns. Newell was elected with promises of "students helping students". To help alleviate students' increased financial burden, she plans to establish SSMU bursaries.

"All of the awards of distinction we [SSMU] have now are based on extracurricular activities and marks, not based on financial need," said Newell.

Newell's priorities includes wanting to increase accessibility to SSMU's work study programs by allowing students to work before they are, "maxed out on government financial aid," and opening the programs up to part-time students.

She also stressed the need to examine SSMU's contracts. "On campus currently we employ about 120 students through our various contracts, but hundreds more would open up if only we would negotiate contracts obliging companies who come on campus to hire students, so students can pay [for] their education."

VP FINANCE DUNCAN REID

With respect to on-campus student employment, VP Finance-elect Duncan Reid said his main priority is to ensure that the SSMU-run copy centre will provide student jobs. But Reid would not commit to ensuring that a new student copy centre would be completely student managed, it will take a lot of pressure.

At the same time, however, Reid said there's little SSMU can do to guarantee student jobs at McGill's Miravel-run cafeterias. Instead, SSMU should utilize its

thus-far under used food and beverage committee to increase the quality of food at Miravel cafeterias.

On a more activist note, Reid did pledge his support for SSMU's Financial Ethics Research Committee and boycotts as means of political activism.

VP UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS ELISABETH GOMERY

Elisabeth Gomery won this election easily. Among the issues she addressed prior to the election was the proposed privatization of the McGill University bookstore. "The bookstore should stay as a co-op, it is in the best interests of the students," she told the Daily.

But students should not expect Gomery to fight against the impending differential fee structure that calls for students from out of province to pay more tuition than Québécois. "By the time I'm elected, differential fees will already be imposed, we will have no choice but to accept them," she said.

However, Gomery maintained that, in her role as vp university affairs, she will try to lobby corporations to provide scholarships to students.

Perhaps Gomery's most opti-



ILLUSTRIOUS POTENTATE, TARA NEWELL



CHIEF RABBIAN, LIZ GOMERY



1ST CEREMONIAL MASTER,
SARVESH SRIVASTAVA



HIGH PRIEST & PROPHET, LISA PHIPPS



TREASURER, DUNCAN REID

mistic promise is the campaign slogan written on her posters which tout, "I will make McGill a better place."

VP EXTERNAL LISA PHIPPS

Lisa Phipps was victorious by a long shot in the race for vp-external. During her campaign, she promised to increase the amount of on-line services offered by the SSMU. "There will be a web page on the internet for students," said Phipps.

Phipps also promised to fight to keep McGill a member of the Canadian Alliance for Students Association (CASA). "CASA is ongoing," said Phipps. "It is the only representative students have at the national level."

In terms of one of this year's hottest student issues, Phipps said that she saw the private sector as a possible place to alleviate the burden of funding for education. She promised to actively lobby the business community in order to help fund universities, which have

been faced with government funding cuts over the past year.

VP INTERNAL SARVESH SRIVASTAVA

Don't expect too much change in SSMU's priorities to be proposed by Sarvesh Srivastava. He ran for vp-internal because "it's the most apolitical position."

Srivastava wants to create a centralized and on-line university survival kit, including information on academics, scholarships, housing, and SSMU clubs and services.

However, Srivastava agreed with students' concerns over the Red Cross' discriminatory screening practices, and pledged to head up talks with the organization. And recognizing that executives vote on issues beyond their portfolios, Srivastava promised to "hold his vote sacred" by canvassing student opinion until he's "blue in the face." ... That's why we should have forums, discussion groups, publicity and get feedback."

Students to protest against Heaphy Fee

by Shane Thomas

HAS MCGILL FOUND LEADERSHIP TO COUNTER FEE INCREASES?

Finally student leadership has a plan to fight fee increases, but the leadership is being provided largely from the executive of the Post-Graduate Students' Society. Next year McGill wants to subject all students to a new administrative fee, dramatically raise post-graduate fees and deregulate tuition for international students.

This new administrative fee (the "Heaphy fee") was proposed by McGill's VP Administration and Finance Phyllis Heaphy, and will cost each McGill student \$255 next year.

As well, extra sessional fees (which pay for expenses incurred during graduate research) are expected to quadruple over the next

three years, and international students fees will be deregulated.

However, these proposals are still only that: their formal approval will be decided at this Tuesday's Board of Governors (BOG) meeting.

ISSUES AT HAND

However, a position paper written by the Post-Graduate Students' Society contends that the administrative fee "is nothing other than a tuition fee masquerading as a services charge", and is simply a convenient way for McGill to exceed the maximum tuition limit imposed by the provincial government.

VP Heaphy responded that "the academic services charge is for

designated areas of the university, as are all other existing charges of this nature, and it is definitely not a disguised tuition fee increase."

But Heaphy's comments don't deal with the idea that administrative fees, like the graduation and examination fees, force students to pay beyond the prescribed limit set by the provincial government.

PGSS also addressed increases in extra-sessional fees, stating that McGill's fees are already higher than all other universities in Quebec. Heaphy countered that "there are wide differences among the various universities, we do not compare ourselves to any one in particular."

Curiously, in last year's teaching assistant (TA) controversy, Executive Director of Human Resources Robert Savoie, did not hesitate to use a comparison analysis in rejecting increased TA salaries.

The last funding objection of PGSS deals with "removing international students from public funding [because it] is a first step towards the privatization of our University".

PLAN OF ACTION

PGSS executive members Erin Runions and Anna Kruzynski plan to start formalized action with a silent protest at the upcoming BOG meeting on March 18. They are hoping that a large contingent

continued on page 8 ▶

IN side:

INTERVIEW WITH LINDA MCQUAIG

HARRASSMENT BY EMAIL

COMMUNITY POLICING @ MCGILL

RUBY ON BLACK

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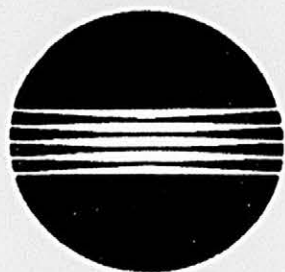
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Editorial

Access denied

You may have noticed the conspicuous absence of Monday's Daily issue on the stands of most buildings on campus. Some unknown perpetrator(s) deliberately sabotaged the distribution of the issues in the Leacock, Arts, Shatner, Bronfman and McLennan-Redpath buildings. By mid-week copies were hard to find. Unfortunately, we will never know exactly why Monday's Women's Empowerment Issue was anonymously dumped into the recycling bins.

Obviously, this act of hostility was a cowardly one. Whomever is responsible chose not to express their concerns in a constructive, forthright manner.

Instead, they denied other people the right to read the issue and to form their opinions autonomously. This breed of censorship is equivalent to little more than punching someone in the face when you do not want to hear

what that person has to say. Not only does this act devalue the importance of women's issues, it also obliterates the dissemination of ideas concerning them. Thus, a rare women-centred space was destroyed. This incident mirrors the way women are silenced in society on a broader level. It is also indicative of a misconception that women are dispensable and can be violated without the fear of punishment — with the tacit knowledge that a woman's recourse is limited anyway.

Even in our classrooms, the curriculum is limited to represent and reproduce a narrow reality that excludes women's lives and experiences — relegating them to the realm of 'special interest'.

We appreciate a strong and immediate response but we would have preferred that the criticism take a more intelligent form.

Voices of dissent are critical to

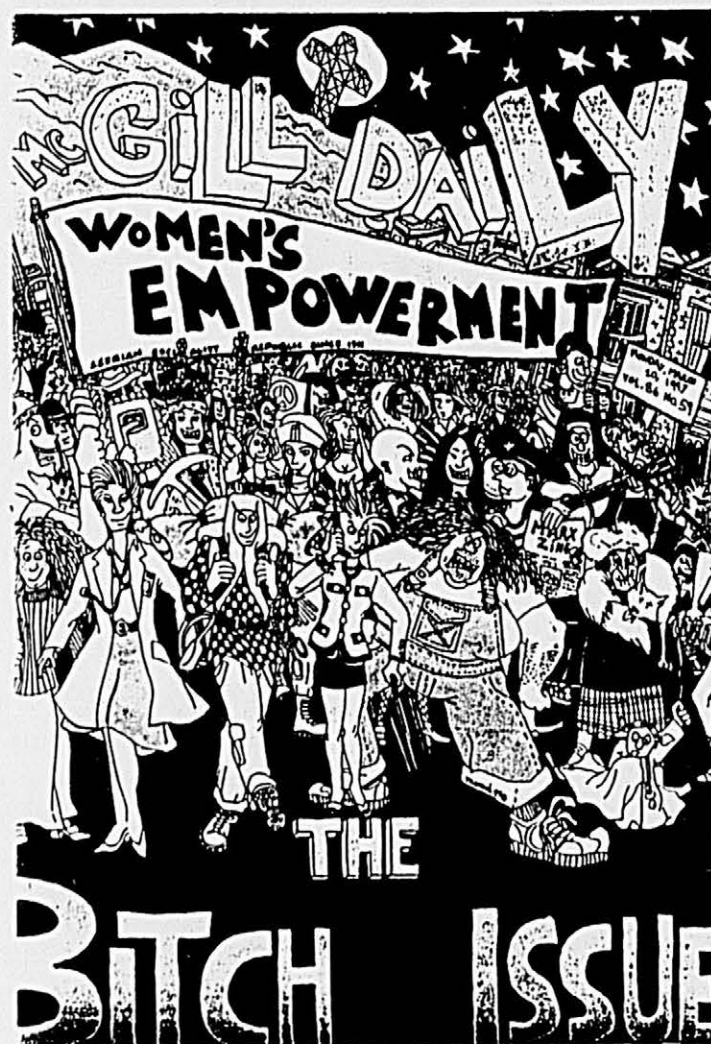
open discussion and debate. But both the voices which spoke out in the issue and those which never had the opportunity to respond were excluded from this debate.

We would have welcomed an angry stampede of readers in our office last Monday morning, piles of letters or hyde parks in our mailbox or increased attendance at our weekly staff meeting. But instead, we were greeted with empty stands and resounding silence.

The logical end of controversy is discussion, not obliteration.

Women's issues do not belong at the bottom of the recycling bin.

Anyone who was unable to pick up a copy of the Women's Empowerment Issue due to 'distribution problems' may do so at the Daily Office.



Missing Since Monday March 10

The McGill DAILY

volume 86
number 56

editorial offices:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, QC, room B-03, H3A 1X9
business and advertising office:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, QC, room B-17, H3A 1X9
email:
daily@generation.net

editorial:
(514)-398-6784
business/advertising:
(514)-398-6790
fax:
(514)-398-8318

business manager:
Marian Scriber
assistant business manager:
Jo-Anne Pickel
advertising management:
Letty Matteo, Boris Sbedov
advertising layout and design:
Mark Brooker

contributors:

Lori Braun, Jason Chow, D'Arcy Doran, Maggie Gilmour, Alex Grünfelder, Keri Kosuri, Katherine Lazer, Joanna Mullard, Paul Reeve, Chris Scott, Samana Siddiqui, Shane Thomas, Jane Tremblay, Matthew Watkins

co-ordinating editor:

Idella Sturino

co-ordinating news editor:

Zachary Schwartz

co-ordinating culture editor:

Kevin Sin

news editors:

Andrea Mason, Mark Ratner

culture editors:

Meredith Cohen, Mike Cullen

features editor:

Sonia Verma

daily francais:

Marc-Antoine Godin,

Loïc Bernard

photo editors:

Lucy Atkinson, David Ryther

layout and design co-ordinators:

Netami Stuart, Ian Maber

office co-ordinator:

Andrea Cooke

project co-ordinator:

Mark Narron

information editor:

Vlad Nabok

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press and Presse étudiante du Québec.

Printed on 20% Recycled Paper.
ISSN 1192-4888

Hyde Park Engineers demand the banning of multiple choice testing

As a group of McGill Engineering students who love McGill, we would like to offer input for its betterment. Our main concern is the use of multiple choice tests, midterms and examinations within the Faculty of Engineering. We feel that such examination methods are outdated, especially within the Faculty of Engineering, and often poorly test the student's ability, knowledge and aptitude in a course as well as his/her ability to logically solve problems as an engineer should be trained to do. We feel that engineers should be taught to use given information and effective reasoning to follow steps that lead to the solution of problems. Marks should be given for correctly implemented steps, as the final answer is trivial in comparison to the thought processes used to obtain it.

We realize that it may be easier for professors to mark and write multiple choice examinations. This is done at the expense of the student, however, as these tests teach students merely to memorize and regurgitate information rather than to think logically. While this type of testing may be useful in rote-learning oriented courses such as history, it does not belong in engineering. It is an inaccurate method of testing, as a student may correctly guess the answer to a problem without having any idea how to solve it. Conversely, a student who knows exactly how to solve the problem may make one minor error and get it wrong.

Problem-based tests show the professor exactly what the student knows, and the direction he/she takes in order to solve a problem. It is the way in which these problems can be solved, using many different, and sometimes ingenious, methods, that makes engineering unique

among academics.

Problem-based tests correspond to what the student will be doing in the future, since "the central purpose of engineering is to pursue solutions to technical problems" (Taken from the *McGill Undergraduate Calendar*). Professional engineers do not choose from a list or regurgitate knowledge; they apply knowledge to problems. For these reasons, universities across Canada have created policies restricting the use of multiple choice examinations in Engineering.

The University of Toronto's Undergraduate Engineering Calendar states: "Normally, multiple choice questions are not used in final examinations conducted in the Faculty. In any event, the Committee on Examinations must give its prior approval if the value of multiple choice questions exceeds 25 per cent of the total marks for any examination."

This policy has been adopted by all of Canada's finest engineering institutions except McGill. We feel it is time McGill implemented a similar policy since continuing multiple choice testing will only make us poor engineers.

The students here deserve the best education for their money. We have expressed our concerns to professors, but felt compelled to write when nothing was done. Please listen to the students, as we are the future of McGill. We are innovative, independent thinkers who would rather share our ideas than passively accept something we think can be improved.

McGill Engineers

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All positions on the Daily's Editorial Board are officially open,
but only until Thursday, March 20.

THE BOGEYMAN COMETH

CONRAD BLACK VS. EDITORIAL DIVERSITY

by Samana Siddiqui

The bogeyman has a name and a face: Conrad Black — and he's not scaring children. He's scaring journalists and those who say they want more than right-wing politics splashed across their morning paper.

Black, the conservative business tycoon originally from Sherbrooke, struck fear into the hearts of journalists and many observers of the print media industry last May. In May, his company, Hollinger, Inc., took over the Southam newspaper chain, thereby seizing ownership of most of Canada's newspapers. Black now controls 59 of Canada's 105 daily newspapers, including Montréal's only English-language daily, the Gazette. Black also owns newspapers in Australia and Israel.

For some, Black is refreshing. In 1991, Toronto Sun publisher Paul Godfrey complained that "too much of the media portrays a left-of-centre, sort of bleeding left-wing mentality." But for others, his takeover represents the end of different perspectives and views being represented in print media. And for journalists, he represents a threat to their jobs and their autonomy.

These fears were evident last Wednesday at a panel discussion entitled, "The Corporate Takeover of The Media," organized by McGill University's Québec Public Interest Research Group.

Lead panellist Clayton Ruby is a Toronto civil liberties lawyer who is contesting Black's takeover of Southam. He is fighting to reverse the federal Competition Bu-

reau's approval of the takeover. The case is being filed on behalf of the Ottawa-based Council of Canadians.

"I don't audit each newspaper's editorials day by day, but if it should come to a matter of principle, I am ultimately the publisher of all these papers, and if editors disagree with us, they should disagree with us when they're no longer in our employ. The buck stops with the ownership. I am responsible for meeting the payroll; therefore, I will ultimately determine what the papers say and how they are going to be run"

-David Radler, right-hand man of media guru Conrad Black, in Maclean's magazine, Feb 3, 1992.

Ruby argues that the media merger is a threat to diversity of opinion, and thus, freedom of expression, which is enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

"You can't have freedom of the press and media concentration," another panellist, CKUT Radio-McGill's spoken word director Rufo Valencia, pointed out at the discussion.

Most of the discussion focused on the predominance of one point of view in newspapers now owned by Black.

Ruby called for the representation of "a multitude of voices" in the Canadian press. "I think people really want choice," he

said, adding that it would not be any better if "Jo Stalin on the left" bought newspapers and imposed a left-wing ideology.

Lyle Stewart, news editor of Montréal alternative weekly Hour Magazine, agreed, saying he does not fear the existence of right-wing views in the newspapers. Rather, the fear is of having only right-wing views presented. He said he sees no problem with present-

ing right-wing views "as long as I have a choice of views."

On a local level, Stewart added that the danger of Black owning a paper like The Gazette, and imposing his views, is that, "for most anglophones in Montréal, their major source of news is The Gazette."

According to Ruby, one illustration of Black's effect on editorial positions at one of his newspapers can be found in the Israeli newspaper the Jerusalem Post, which Ruby described as shifting from a "moderate" paper to a "hard-line Likud" paper under Black's ownership.

As well, Ruby suggested that journalists who work for newspa-

pers owned by Hollinger, Inc. are afraid to criticize Conrad Black "because they'll be fired." And with the firing of journalists, who are not replaced, comes a diminished coverage of what are known as "beats," where an assigned reporter covers specific issues such as agriculture and the environment.

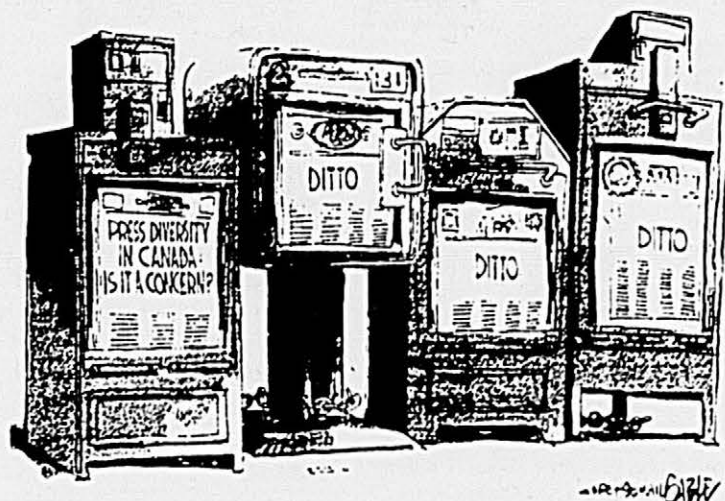
But M-J Milloy, regional coordinator for Canadian University Press, also criticized journalists for the lack of diversity in newspapers today, wondering aloud if Black was not in control, whether journalists would really try to present differing viewpoints. He said journalists should also be asking questions.

Stewart said that one outcome of growing corporate concentration of media is the "explosion" of non-traditional media, such as the Hour, as well as Voir and the

But one audience member called into question how alternative the alternative media really is, saying that there is also a monolithic aspect to the alternative press, since Hour and Voir are both owned by the same person, Pierre Paquet.

He also called into question the debate's focus on the danger to diversity of opinion in the media. He said there should be more of a focus on the economic effects of Black's takeover, since control of newspapers means control of advertising revenue as well. This, he believes, means Black has control over part of the economy.

But whether Black is a threat to editorial diversity or the local economy, the panellists and audience generally agreed that he clearly remains a threat, as one audience member sent out this dire warning near the end



Montréal Mirror, the city's two other 'alternative' sources of information.

of the discussion: "Don't underestimate the power of Conrad Black."

ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENT	VP INTERNAL	VP UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS
Tara Newell 1285	Sarvesh Srivastava 1714	Elisabeth Gomery 1159
Araya Solomon 993	Nishi Aubin 1211	Tamana Kochar 705
Derek Prohar 894		
VP FINANCE	VP EXTERNAL	REPRESENTATIVE TO BOARD OF GOVERNORS
Duncan Reid 1211	Lisa Phipps 1848	Carrie Goldstein 1050
Adam Giambrone 890	Keith Campbell 1108	Michèle LeGault 982
Karan Manhas 800		Zahoor Kareem 943

SSMU PRESIDENT TO RUN FOR NDP NOMINATION



With the new executive poised to invade SSMU council, current President Chris Carter contemplates his next step. Carter is running to be nominated as the NDP's candidate in the Westmount - Ville Marie riding for the upcoming federal election.

Community Policing Draws Fire

by Maggie Gilmour

Criticism points out flaws to MUC plan

A new initiative to bring policing closer to home is meeting with mixed reactions and in some cases, outright condemnation.

In the early months of 1997, Le Service de Police de la Communauté Urbaine de Montreal inaugurated 23 new neighbourhood stations in the west and south of the Montreal Urban Community Territory (MUC). In 1998, 26 more stations will be inaugurated, making for a total of 49 stations. The objective of these new stations, according to Vol.1, No.1 of a SPCUM newsletter entitled "Neighbourhood Policing," is to "bring the police closer to citizens in order to improve public security and the urban quality of life." Each station will be under the direction of a commander who is the chief of police for the neighbourhood. In a paragraph explaining why these new stations are necessary, the newsletter states that "...Quebec society is evolving and the urban fabric of the MUC has been radically transformed over the last 20 years. We therefore cannot continue to do our jobs of police-women as we did when Montreal was mostly white, middle class and married!" (italics added) This paragraph elicited shocked reactions from special interest groups who felt that the wording was offensive, and on February 11th, a public apology was made for the wording of the newsletter. According to Louise Barré, L'Agent de Communications for the MUC Police, the paragraph "was not intended to hurt anyone. They were just trying to characterize the demography in the past. However, it did offend people, and we apologize."

Noel St. Pierre, a Montreal civil rights lawyer, thinks that although this newsletter did not use the best wording, the new stations are a good idea, and a necessary change within the police force.

St. Pierre sees increased police presence in the community as "more of a preventative, rather than repressive plan." St. Pierre sees it as a way for the police to try to establish rapport with the community, and that it is a positive initiative, "It's one step in an attempt to change the police force from top to bottom."

Marvin Rotrand, city councillor and member of the Democratic Coalition, has been pushing for community policing for 15 years. Rotrand thinks that the new neighborhood approach to policing is a good idea because it ensures that police are more "accountable for their actions." It is also a more personal way of policing, according to Rotrand, "The most efficient way to deal with crime is not to judicialize the process...but to decentralize it,

make it closer to the community... We don't need a police force that just responds to 911 calls, we need one that is more proactive... (with this plan) we are getting rid of the traditional police stations and moving them into the community... We are decentralizing the police."

Rotrand also notes that the new community stations led to the hiring of more people, which is potentially good for minorities and women. "A few years ago, the MUC had 4,518 officers. Because of cuts and a hiring freeze, the numbers fell to 3,800. With the new community policing, the Police Chief needed more people, the more people that are hired, the more women and minorities that can be hired. The composition of the police station (i.e. race, gender representation) needs to be changed."

Rotrand also sees the new police stations as a way to increase accessibility of the police, with things like foot patrols and stations located in community centers like shopping centers making the police easier to approach. "Community policing affords more ways to ensure that policing is done with a minimum of force, and community confidence," Rotrand concluded.

The neighborhood police stations have not been met with rave reviews by all. Yves Manseau, coordinator of the Citoyens Opposés à la Brutalité Policière worries that the "right wing bias" of the police might mean that their increased presence in communities might result in more, not less, maltreatment of minorities and marginalized groups.

"It's scary, when you look at the police culture, how conservative it is... and when they make decisions about marginalized groups those decisions tend to be very repressive," says Manseau.

He believes the solution to problems in society like crime is not more police, but "less police. We are using police to treat social problems, and it is very costly. We should be investing money in drop in centers, street youth workers and social programs, not more police."

Manseau foresees several problems with the project - one being that the police will tend to collect information on the people in the community, the kind of information that could only be collected from long term contacts in the neighbourhood, and then later use it against someone.

"The problem with the police is that whether they know it or not, they tend to treat everyone as a suspect," Manseau adds.

Manseau believes that the plan is mainly just a shrewd Public Relations move on the part of the police. "The police have a bad history of racism and brutality. We

are in a city where the police are just not that popular, compared to Toronto, the police force here is often seen as an enemy. This plan is a soap job, a PR ploy, to make the police appear more sympathetic." Ultimately, Manseau does not believe that the police can solve society's problems, "The advancement of society has nothing to do with more police. Investing so much time and energy into promoting a police force is really creating a have and a have not society, where the police protect the rich, and do nothing for the poor."

Don Phillips, president of the Black Coalition of Quebec, also expressed doubt that the new community stations are a positive move on the part of the police, stating that the community stations will do nothing to solve the Montreal police's long history of racism and abuse of citizens.

"The fundamental problems of the police force—their abuse of citizens, their inherent racism, and the complete impunity they have—are not being addressed," says Phillips, "Increased visibility in the community does not equal increased accountability."

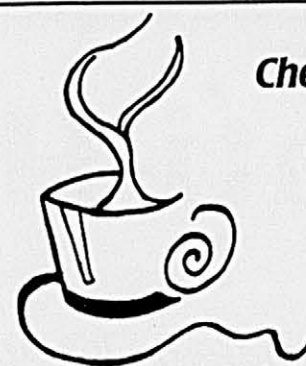
Phillips states that after a long history of abuse of citizens, the police cannot expect to be welcomed into the communities. "After all the abuses that have taken place, it's unlikely that the police will be welcomed by a black and minority community. (The police) have done nothing to heal the wrongs."

Phillips points to the lack of implementation of various suggestions aimed at "cleaning up the police force" as proof that the police are not ready for a rapprochement with the community: "There has been commission after commission and none of the solutions, none of the findings of any of the reports have ever been implemented."

Phillips mentioned the Malouf report in 1992, which called for independent and impartial investigation and prosecution for those who are seriously injured by the police, and alleged that those suggestions have never been implemented.

"There needs to be a process whereby the victims of those who are seriously injured are compensated, and implementation of the findings of the Malouf report. The police assault and beat people... and end up getting slapped on the wrist. They should be prosecuted in a criminal court of law."

Phillips feels that until the deeper issues of racism, police brutality and general police conduct are addressed, the community police stations are essentially useless. "A change should be made to improve a situation. These stations have improved nothing."



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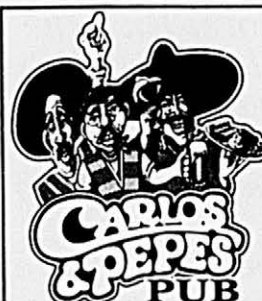
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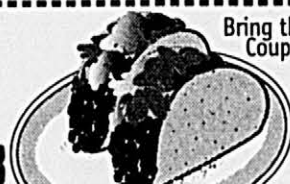
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Coupon is valid Mon. to Thurs. after 4pm until Apr. 17/97 subject to beverage purchase

Daily



**2 TACOS
for 1
in the PUB**



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Daily

An Anti-Human Ideology

by Matthew Watkins

What a disburdening to have a simple coherent Idea to ally ourselves with. Better still — because all the more enobling — if it forces upon us some “difficult sacrifices”; sacrifices which shall wound us all equally but which must be offered up in the name of our chosen Idea.

Sound familiar? It ought to. This is the story of deficit-cutting preached in numberless, unimaginative sermons by the business elite of this country and willingly echoed by the members of our government, the mainstream media, and even — horror of horrors — by the Academy. “We are all of us sinners, we have all of us spent too long at table, and we must all of us now repent; repeatedly and without end.”

“Bunkum,” quoth the clear-eyed Linda McQuaig, a self-styled debunker for a deficit-weary age. In *Shooting The Hippo: Death by Deficit and Other Canadian Myths* McQuaig lucidly and patiently dismantles the myths surrounding the deficit in this country, and in so doing lays bare its real causes and the agenda motivating everything from tax cuts for the perennially wealthy to spending cuts for the perennially indispensable such as hospitals and education.

McQuaig refutes the current perception that our deficits are the result of over-spending on our “over-generous” social programmes (and she has the numbers, the only grammar recognized in our current incarnation of Newspeak, to back this claim up). Rather, she demonstrates how our recurring deficits are the product of obsessive inflation fighting policies pursued by the Bank of Canada which precipitated the severe recession of the early nineties.

These policies succeeded as planned in both decreasing inflation — which was a boon to bondholders and investors of all stripes in proportion to the size of their investments — and in stifling economic growth, thus driving up unemployment to its current stubborn hover around the double-digit mark.

If this all sounds like defeat in victory then you haven’t yet penetrated the predictable workings of the capitalist mind. For these are all the ingredients of a successful recipe to transfer wealth, conveyor-belt style, from the poorer to the richer segments of society. The hysteria coming from all quarters surrounding the deficit, argues McQuaig, is only one of the more effective methods the vested interests of this country have hit upon for carrying out this barbaric agenda. We should be grateful, then, for her debunking.

As George Orwell remarked in 1938 (and well might we heed his words in this epoch of multi-CD trays and “adult-contemporary” radio — the shufflers and sellers of sameness respectively), “It is a most encouraging thing to hear a human voice when 50 thousand gramophones are playing the same tune.”

Daily: There is a strong sense in *Shooting the Hippo* of Canada as being particularly caught up and particularly infected with the notion that we have to cut deficits at all costs. Certainly, if you look at our record in comparison to the rest of the G7 countries, you see that we’ve gone on a far sterner course than any of our counterparts. Can you account at all for why Canada seems to be particularly susceptible to this ideology of deficit-cutting and everything that accompanies it?

Linda McQuaig: It is absolutely true. Canada has been the most obsessed, the most extreme in terms of its deficit reduction targets. As to why, I think you have to get into the whole issue of what is the whole deficit obsession all about. I would argue that what it’s really all about is not so much just a concern about our fiscal health, but that it really springs from a desire on the part of a certain group in society to reorder the way the Canadian system works and the ultimate goal is to scale back the size and scope of government.

In a sense, the deficit is simply the best argument these people have. If you want to call them neo-conservatives or whatever, they disagree with the size and scope of the welfare state and the size of government, and what they want to do is to cut that back and to enlarge the private sector. But they’ve used those arguments for years and they were never very effective. The most effective argument, it turned out, was that “we’ve got this deficit; therefore, we can’t afford these programs anymore.” So I think that’s the motivation behind it.

We see the same sort of neo-conservative impulse, of course, very strongly in the United States and Britain, but there — certainly in the United States — it doesn’t run up against the same kind of resistance, in that the U.S. is much more used to a more right wing kind of position on things. People there don’t have the sort of social programs we have here. So I guess in Canada they’ve had to make a stronger case about the seriousness of the deficit in order to overcome the opposition of ordinary Canadians, because up until five or six years ago, ordinary Canadians didn’t really buy that we had a big deficit problem, and so they had to really hype up that argument.

There is one funny thing I can tell about that, just related to that intensity of emotion on the subject in Canada. When I was doing interviews for the book, I went down to Moody’s in New York — one of the big debt-rating agen-

cies — because I wanted to find out what these big experts in international debt-rating thought about Canada. I was expecting a big lecture about how Canada’s debt was out of control and everything, and I got something completely different.

I went to see Vincent Truglia, who’s in charge of rating Canada and a number of other countries, and he said — which just shocked me — “You know, your deficit isn’t as bad as your business community often lets on.” He said he goes all over the world speaking to different business groups about their deficit problem, and he said that Canada is the only country where he goes where he will be talking about the deficit problem and the business people in the audience will get angry and upset if he implies that the deficit problem isn’t as bad as it is generally thought to be. In other words, the Canadian business community wants to imply that the deficit is worse than even Moody’s says it is.

This is indicative of the intensity of their motivation to present this deficit thing as a real problem and therefore to justify the kind of cuts they want to do.

Daily: So, in light of this intense motivation, what do you make of the recent Liberal budget and Paul Martin saying that, as we’re in the position where we’re going to have a budget surplus by as early as 1998-99, “We’re at the point now where we can forge our own destiny.” Are we going to have the tools to do this and is this really what Martin and the people influencing Martin are interested in?

McQuaig: What Martin is really saying is that, as we eliminate our deficit, we’ll have more freedom to bring about the kind of policies we want. First of all, I’d argue that we’ve had a lot more freedom than we’ve used. Government and business and media commentators have for years been trying to imply that we have no freedom to manoeuvre, that we have to slash the programs we do. Certainly, we could have had different policies that could have brought down the deficit in a different way, without slashing programs.

We could have had, for instance, a less obsessed approach about eliminating inflation and therefore we wouldn’t have had those high interest rates that are used for fighting inflation, and therefore we wouldn’t have had all those people out of work.

If we hadn’t had all those people out of work, they would have been paying taxes and we wouldn’t have had the deficit

problem that we had. So, I think there was always a lot more room to manoeuvre than governments let on.

As to the situation now, of course it's desirable to have a lower deficit or no deficit — if you can do it painlessly. But the problem is that we've done it by cut-backs which have been extremely painful, and very costly to the economy in terms of high unemployment, and I guess the question is, Can we move away from that now? I would like to believe that we could, but I don't see any signs that we're really going to change.

Daily: You describe the men — and I think they are mostly men — of the Bank of Canada most often as being "men of faith" and the whole institution as being akin to a seminary with its quiet corridors of power. These are clearly the true believers. If these are the people who are controlling our money supply, and therefore have a massive impact on our economy, what are the ramifications of this for our notions of democracy? Has democracy been hi-jacked? Most Canadians know nothing about these people. These are the faceless men in bowler hats.

McQuaig: I think that's actually a good way to put it. I don't know if they wear bowler hats, but they might well. Who knows what goes on behind the closed doors of the Bank of Canada? I find often that if I mention the Bank of Canada, people think, 'Is that the sixth private bank that [I] don't know about?'

As the government's central bank, the Bank of Canada has an incredible impact and control, in a sense, over interest rates in the country, and that's a very key thing because the interest rate determines the cost of money to the economy, and money's kind of like an oxygen to the economy. If the interest rates are too high, the economy doesn't get enough money and it can't really breathe, it can't grow.

When the Bank of Canada was set up in the '30s, it was set up very specifically to fulfill two goals — to control inflation and promote growth and employment in the economy. If the interest rates were high, that would kill inflation but it would also unfortunately kill the economy and growth in employment. It was recognized that there was a delicate balancing act for the Bank to do, to balance these two competing interests: keeping inflation down, but also keeping growth up.

Let me just say, in the first few decades of the Bank's existence, it was extremely effective at finding that proper balance, and we had both growth and relatively low inflation. But what we've seen in recent years, particularly since 1988, is a complete imbalance. The Bank of Canada has essentially rewritten its mandate so that its focus is exclusively on protect-

DEFICITS AND THE uses Of usury



an interview
with Linda
McQuaig

ing against inflation. And, in fact, the former governor John Crow was very explicit about this. He basically said controlling inflation was the only job for the Bank of Canada, and that was the only job he would focus on. And that's exactly what he did, which was a complete rebuke of the very mandate that the bank was set up to do. So I guess you could call that a hi-jacking of democracy.

Daily: In this debate over the deficit you often hear mentioned — whether as a term of opprobrium used by the left or as one of approbation by the right — that we are operating under a "free market" system, or even that this is a "free for all" economy. The idea would seem to be that the market is — or should be — the final impartial arbiter in all aspects of economic relations. But are we really dealing with a free market?

I know that Noam Chomsky argues that the thesis of "rugged individualism," which we're hearing from Klein and we're hearing from Harris, amounts to policies of "tough love": love for the rich and tough for everybody else. So is this even a free market or is it, in fact, geared specifically to help those who have already won?

McQuaig: That's an excellent point and that's totally true. We tend to think of government intervention as something that's done to help the underdog or the poor people. That's just not true. Governments have been putting in place a system that in fact rewards the rich. Government regulates markets. Governments set the rules that allow for the ownership of private property. The whole body of our legal system — so much of it is built around the protection of property interests, which very much is about protecting the interests of the well-to-do.

So you're absolutely right; it's not even correct to characterize it as government intervention versus no government intervention. It's the nature of government intervention. Are we going to have the kind of intervention that favours the rich or are we going to have the kind of intervention that favours other people? What we have to do is look at what the real subsidies are and who they're going to. There's a tendency not to see the kind of invisible subsidies that we give the rich — for instance, through the tax system.

Daily: If we could turn now to look at the role which the media has played in this deficit drama, Michael Deaver, who masterminded Reagan's press strategy, summed up his strategy as "manipulation by inundation": Give them the line of the day, repeat it often enough, and you're going to see it leading the TV News and on the front pages. Do you think that the press — and, by extension, the public — are suffering from a similar type of tranquilization?

McQuaig: Yes, I do think that. I think that one of the problems is that if you repeat long enough, say, that the deficit is spiraling out of control as we were always hearing, even though in fact it wasn't, then people come to absorb that.

Daily: They also have very willing servants amongst the media to broadcast this message. Do you think that the idea of "business journalism" is a contradiction in terms or that, if it isn't, it should be?

McQuaig: Well it's certainly a scary concept. Of course we want journalists to report on business, but the problem — and I don't mean to make this across the board; there are, of course, some very fine business journalists — is that there is a tendency for them to get too close to business and too sympathetic to the business point of view.

Moreover, there's the question of balance. On *Morningside*, for instance, it's well known that they have a "business panel." Well, do we have a "labour panel" some other day on *Morningside*? I haven't heard it — maybe I've missed it. Or how about a consumer's perspective? And of course it's not just *Morningside*. All the newspapers in the country have business sections. But do they have a labour section?

Daily: If we can agree then the mainstream media have been somewhat co-opted, and certainly there's a strong sense in *Shooting the Hippo* of the academic community as having been somewhat co-opted — I know from personal experience that there's not a whole lot of questioning of dominant ideologies going on at McGill at the moment — what do you think we can do in the area of community initiatives to fight the hegemony of the deficit idea?

You have argued that the cause is far from lost. I'm wondering where you draw this hope from.

McQuaig: I think the exciting thing is — the reason I don't think that the battle is by any means lost — that the public opinion polling is very clear that people feel very strongly about preserving social programs and all kinds of income redistribution policies. They want a strong unemployment insurance system. They certainly want strong health care and education. They don't think the deficit is the biggest problem, they think unemployment is the biggest problem.

So there are encouraging things out there. I think that it's a question of reaching out to that public and showing them that the agenda that they want is not being delivered to them by the governments in power — and I think they know that in general — but also that there is a possibility that government could deliver on their concerns for them.

Federal fiscal policies FASHIONED TO WIN LIBERAL VOTES

by Katherine Laxer

Criticism of the Liberal government's fiscal policies was voiced at a recent McGill workshop concerning the Alternative Federal Budget. Approximately 50 people gathered to hear economist Peter Bakvis of the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN) review the shortcomings of the federal government's 1997 budget, while comparing it to the Alternative Federal Budget.

Bakvis is one of many economists, academics, social activists and labour leaders from across Canada who have assisted in the development of the Alternative Federal Budget, a document outlining fiscal policies that would address job creation, deficit reduction and the maintenance of social programs. Bakvis criticized the federal government for its obsession with abolishing the deficit while neglecting other important issues such as unemployment, poverty and slow growth in the economy.

"The deficit has been cut so fast it is having a recessionary impact on the economy," Bakvis stated.

Rather than gutting social programs as a means to reduce the deficit, Bakvis would prefer to see active job creation programs such as the Emergency Employment Investment Program that is proposed in the Alternative Federal Budget. Such programs would generate growth in the economy, allow for higher tax revenues and lowered social assistance costs, and in so doing, would minimize the debt burden.

"It is important to stimulate economic growth as opposed to aiming exclusively at debt/deficit reduction," he said.

Zachary Patterson, a member of the Montréal Alternative Budget Group, agreed with Bakvis. "The Paul Martin Budget is no surprise. For all the talk about it being a good news budget, there's no good news. This is a budget that will continue to prevent the domestic economy from growing," he said.

Bakvis disputed the common assertion that gluttonous social program spending was responsible for the increase in the debt

through the 1980's.

He argued that the real culprit was the government's implementation of slow economic growth policies, such as excessively low inflation and high interest rates. Although creating an economic climate suited for the banks and bondholders, these policies result in unemployment levels near 10 per cent and stunted economic growth. "A major obsession of the federal government has been with the pursuit of zero-inflation and we have paid for that. They are continuing to under-evaluate the costs that this is having with unemployment and our economy," Bakvis asserted.

The Alternative Federal Budget calls for increased spending on social programs in areas such as health care, education, child care, housing and income support. Bakvis argued that these programs will create jobs, especially among women and youth who are the most disadvantaged in Canada.

In addition, the Alternative Federal Budget proposes a reformation of the tax system involving the reduction of loopholes and tax-breaks enjoyed by corporations and the wealthy, along with measures to alleviate the tax burden on the poor.

With respect to the tax policies of the federal government, Patterson is concerned that the Liberals are following in the foot-

steps of the provincial governments of Alberta and Ontario and heading in the direction of tax cuts for the middle and upper classes for future budgets.

"This federal budget is completing the first step of a two-step process of massive redistribution of wealth in Canada, that of taking money out of the pockets of the poor and putting it into the pockets of the rich," he said.

Bakvis views the 1997 federal budget as a tool to win Liberal votes in the next election. While Martin set this year's deficit target at \$22 billion, the actual deficit figure was calculated at \$17 billion, conveying a false sense of progress on the part of the Liberal government.

"Paul Martin deliberately under-forecast the level of deficit reduction. Now he is refusing to admit what everyone else is saying: that the battle over the deficit is more than done," he stated.

In comparing Canadian economic policies with those of other major industrialized countries, Bakvis cautioned that Canadian policies have been the most restrictive. "Canada is the only country of the G7 nations that will be reducing the deficit to zero by the year 2000." He also pointed out that the program spending is declining faster in Canada than in

VOTES

1997 FEDERAL BUDGET VERSUS ALTERNATIVE FEDERAL BUDGET

the United States.

The Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) has been involved in the creation of this year's Alternative Federal Budget and strongly supports its policies that would help reverse the trend towards less subsidized post-secondary education.

Erin Runions, Chair of the Québec component of the CFS said, "Students are feeling the effects of Paul Martin's budget with the current fee hikes. The Alternative Federal Budget is useful for when administrators tell us this is reality, that we have no options, and that we have to cut somewhere, because we can turn around and say that there really are options and let's work towards these."

ANIMAL RESEARCH KILLS

**DR. NEAL BARNARD, PRESIDENT OF
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Heaphy fee

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

of students at the meeting will convince the governors not to accept these changes.

However both Kruzynski and Runions are somewhat doubtful that this silent protest will work, and if this first plans fails the next protest will be anything but silent. Possible scenarios include "sit-ins, protests", and Ontario-style occupations of administrative buildings.

Since the new year, six Ontario universities have seen occupations of administrative buildings by students protesting fee increases. Although only moderately successful, this round of protests has stirred debate on the future of post-secondary education.

According to Kruzynski, these actions "will be more successful [than past protests] because we are trying to get the whole university community involved. By distribution our position paper, we

have stimulated debate on campus - among professors, students, staff and administration."

LEADERSHIP

Since graduate students have the most to lose, with the 400 per cent increases in additional session fees, it is no surprise that the PGSS is providing the leadership to fight these increases.

Runions feels that graduate students, who have "greater responsibilities" in the university community, carry greater weight with professors and the administration and will have a better chance of swaying the administration to forego the fee hikes.

Runions has, however, talked to "certain undergraduate activists", hoping to gain undergraduate participation.

But getting the undergraduate Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) involved in the matter is another issue entirely.

When questioned about the SSMU reaction to the Heaphy fee outgoing SSMU President Chris Carter said "we don't have an official stance [on the Heaphy fee],

but we do have a policy against increases of any student fees". And even that policy, he says, is being challenged by certain members of the outgoing SSMU council.

Given that most of leadership against these proposals has come from PGSS, and that one of the important issues in this protest are distinctive to post graduate students, will PGSS continue to provide a leadership role in student protests in the future?

"We are taking a leadership role regarding the increases to affect the undergraduate students," responds Kruzynski, "[and] I believe that a strong union between PGSS and SSMU on these matters is highly desirable, and have worked to achieve that. However....the undergraduate student elected their representatives to lead them in a certain direction."

It will be interesting to see whether a fresh SSMU will be an effective force in mobilizing student protest, and how much cooperative will be made with other groups like PGSS to lobby the federal and provincial governments, as well as the McGill administration to ensure that student fees do not rise.

CHAREST PROPOSES "A NEW COVENANT"

PC Leader Accuses Prime Minister of "Doubting the Future of the Country"

by Jason Chow

National unity was at the forefront last Wednesday when over a hundred students crowded into Gert's to hear a speech by federal Conservative Leader Jean Charest.

Organized by PC McGill, Charest's election-style visit included an introduction by former SSMD President Helena Myers.

Charest explained the direction his party is planning on taking in the expected upcoming election. He offered to Canadians what he called "a new covenant," promising to take more direct action towards national unity and the economy.

Charest criticized current Prime Minister Jean Chretien for calling on the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of Québec secession. He disagreed with this tough-love approach of the current government. Other nations, Charest argued, "have no provision for their own demise."

However, for the Conservative leader, national unity also includes the recognition of Québec as a distinct society. "French culture and language are alive and well and part of our identity," he said and recommended that it be reflected in Canada's constitution.

For the federal government, Charest advocated a "move beyond the debate on sovereignty and federalism" and stressed the need to create a stronger "eco-

Charest addressed the problem of the large number of young people on welfare by proposing a national conference on youth. He argued that everyone should

be engaged in either school, training, work or community service, implying that idle youths would not be eligible for government financial assistance.

The federal and provincial governments "should use the tools at their disposal" to create

another 130,000 jobs.

He also favoured a reduction in personal income tax. He said Canadians should be able to "reap the rewards of their work."

Continuing the fight against the deficit and promising to ensure satisfactory levels of funding for health care and education were priorities of Charest's. But when asked where the cuts in spending would come from, he deferred the question and cited that his platform, to be released this week, would provide the answers.

When pressed with the issue of tuition increases, Charest claimed that the Prime Minister is not responsible for setting tuition fees but admitted that "there is maneuvering room" to increase fees.

To preserve accessibility to post-secondary education, Charest favoured implementing an income contingent loan repayment program (ICLRP) to help ease the load of repayment on lower income earners. This strategy was dropped by the federal government over two years ago, after widespread protests from the Canadian Federation of Students' that ICLR programs force students from disadvantaged socio-

economic backgrounds to rely on loans longer.

Although party sources predict a June election, Charest has already started his campaign. He hopes to increase his party's influence and recover from the debacle of the 1993 election when only two Conservatives were elected to the House of Commons



DAILY PHOTO BY LORI BRIAN

More words from the Establishment

nomic union" of Canada.

"There is more freedom to trade among the countries of the European Community than there is among the provinces of Canada," he said, noting that he will call for the creation of a interprovincial trade commission to bring down the current trade barriers between provinces.

ate more opportunities for the youth.

Regarding the unemployment problem, Charest prescribed tax cuts in the form of lower unemployment benefit premiums. According to Charest, the current system creates a \$17-billion surplus. He predicted that cutting the surplus in half would create



DAILY PHOTO BY LORI BRIAN

Gospel According to Charest

after nine years of Conservative rule.

Peering behind the smokescreen

IS TOBACCO SPONSORSHIP THE BE-ALL AND END-ALL OF CULTURAL EVENTS?

by Keri Kosuri

Bill C-71, the federal health bill which aims to restrict all tobacco industries' sponsorship of cultural events, has met tremendous opposition from Québec, largely because of the great number of cultural events held in Montréal.

Although the bill is still being debated in the Senate, opponents of the bill claim that the proposed restrictions will lead to tobacco companies withdrawing sponsorship from cultural events. The drop in funding, it has been asserted, will cause the demise of many of these events, and consequently result in a decrease in local tourism revenue. The bill will also ban tobacco sponsorship of all international events held in Canada.

Supporters of the bill argue that the proposed restrictions will limit tobacco companies from targeting the market by associating their products with sporting and artistic events — events that have

traditionally attracted younger crowds.

One of the events that will be affected if the bill is passed is the International Jazz Festival. With its enormous billboards and posters plastered all over the festival grounds, DuMaurier appears to be the financial backbone of the event.

However, cultural events such as the jazz festival, the Benson and Hedges Fireworks show, the Craven A tennis tournament, the Just for Laughs Festival and the Grand Prix do not depend on tobacco companies alone for their survival.

François Dampthousse, director of the Québec Non-Smoker's Rights Association, contends, "If you take a look at all these events, you'll see that less than 10 per cent of the total revenue comes from tobacco companies."

Figures show that out of an estimated \$10-million in sponsorship for the International Jazz Festival,

only \$1.2-million is contributed by DuMaurier. The Just for Laughs Festival, receives one million dollars from DuMaurier out of a total budget of \$8-million.

"Between you and me, if I gave you \$8-million, would you still be able to hold it?" Dampthousse asks. "At worst, if they have to cancel one or two events, it's worth it. They have a moral and ethical responsibility to the public to be very careful about their promotion."

Dampthousse argues that plastering tobacco ads all over sporting and cultural events targets young people. First, it sets a standard of social acceptability for smoking. Second, it associates the healthy and pleasurable attitudes fostered by these events with that brand of cigarettes.

Cynthia, a spokesperson for Physicians Against Smoking, says, "[Tobacco sponsorship] is primarily aimed at young people. It's

wall-to-wall tobacco festivals at these events, but really the money from individuals and the government overshadows these corporations' money."

Caroline Jamet, Vice-President of Communications for the International Jazz Festival, responds, "Around 12 per cent of the budget comes from DuMaurier, so obviously we can do it without their sponsorship."

"But all of Montréal's major summer events have tobacco sponsorship, and if it's not available, there has to be a total of \$30-million in sponsorship [injected into Montréal's combined festival budget]. If Bill C-71 passes, all these events will be knocking at the same doors at the same time."

Jamet also argues that if all these events are seeking to replace tobacco sponsorship, Montréal's smaller scale events will suffer the loss of sponsorship dollars as private compa-

nies shuffle their money to the city's major events.

Jamet alleges that the government is attacking the youth smoking problem in the wrong way.

"We agree with the objectives of the law, but will the objective of government be met? Why don't they educate kids more [and] have more restrictions on the sale of cigarettes to kids? Cigarettes are legal and the government receives profits from them."

Smoking, the leading preventable cause of death in Canada, has great economic consequences outweighing all revenue generated by tobacco sales. According to Cynthia of Physicians Against Smoking, the net health care cost of smoking ranges from \$11- to \$13-billion dollars, while federal and provincial revenue from tobacco sales amounts to around \$2-billion.

High-tech harassment during election

E-mail harassment like "someone reading your diary"

by D'Arcy Doran

Hours after the women's issues debate, then students' society presidential hopeful Tara Newell sat explaining to a sexual harassment assessor how she was the victim of a high-tech harassment campaign.

A day earlier, on February 17, someone broke into Newell's e-mail account and learned personal details about her by reading her saved messages. For the next seven days, obscene and threatening messages were sent to Newell and her friends, whose addresses were in the saved messages.

"[S]o much information we've learned about you," read one message from the anonymous sender. "Undeleted e-mail (sic) is such a pleasure to read. We have names. We have phone numbers."

"What was most disturbing was that it was evident they had read all my correspondence. It's almost like someone reading your diary," Newell said. "I felt violated."

Newell said she took it for granted that the messages in her account were secure and no one else would read them.

But David Dedic, a network analyst and computer security expert at the McGill Computing Centre, said the risks must be kept in mind when using e-mail. "Be careful of what you say — e-mail is not any different from having a conversation with someone in public and the same rules apply," Dedic said.

STRANGER INSIDE YOUR ACCOUNT

Newell described the first messages sent by the hacker as "pornographic" and "homophobic." One message received by a friend of Newell's repeatedly uses the word "fag" and says: "You probably need a good beating too."

In later messages, the sender threatened to continue harassing Newell and her friends — through e-mail and on the telephone — unless she quit the election.

"Maybe its (sic) time we met them [your friends]. We do have some idea who they are," reads one message.

During this time, the har-

asser closely monitored Newell's account, promptly deleting the obscene messages once they had been read.

The penalty for e-mail harassment can be very severe. If found, the harasser could face criminal charges in addition to disciplinary action, possibly expulsion, by the University.

Newell brought the messages to Robert Lecker,

are isolated, Matthews said no running tally of incidents is kept. He estimated the number of e-mail break-ins for the past year to be "in the tens."

Matthews said for a case of e-mail harassment, if the harasser were found the case would be brought to the at-

tention of the police. He

posted a message on Info McGill aimed to create animosity between the Chinese Students' Society and the Hong Kong Dragon Students' Society. A few days later, someone tried to frame a member of the Hong Kong Students' Society by breaking into his e-mail account and sending a fake confession.

"Up until a year ago the McGill population was very responsible and there were very few infractions. But as e-mail's popularity has grown, we've had people do things they're not supposed to," said Sander Wasser, Manager of Direct Support Services and Education at the computing centre.

PROTECT YOURSELF

Wasser said there are several ways e-mail harassers can try to avoid detection including re-routing messages through e-mail services that allow you to send anonymous mail. One such service exists in Finland where government regulations do not require messages to have a header detailing where and when the message originated.

Newell said she thinks her account may have been vulnerable to break-ins because she used a dictionary word. To break into an account with a common word as a password all someone has to do is write a program which tries every word in a computer's spell-check dictionary, Wasser said. Once the computer falls on the right word, they are in your account.

"You want to frustrate them and discourage them," he said. "The more cumbersome you make it — you make it take longer to find."

The grim reality is that once an e-mail account is broken into, it is virtually impossible to determine the identity of the trespasser — especially if the person used one of McGill's easily accessible and anonymous MUSIC terminals. There is no log record of where individuals access e-mail accounts on campus and under what identity they used if the break-in occurred at a computer lab or from a dial-in telnet session.

Robert Lecker called Newell two weeks ago to ask if he "should throw out" her file because the messages were in all likelihood untraceable.

said no computing centre investigation has been taken to that level.

MUC police Constable Annie Metivier read copies of the messages supplied by the Daily. She said the sender could be charged with Criminal Harassment under Section 264 of the criminal code and face up to five years imprisonment. But Metivier said neither Newell nor McGill have filed a police report yet.

"This is the first time I've seen a case [involving e-mail] but we see harassment over the telephone regularly," said Metivier. "Maybe at the University where there are more computers, it's more common."

This isn't the first time an e-mail account has been broken into and caused a stir on campus. Last October, someone

one of four McGill assessors who hear and investigate complaints of sexual harassment. According to Newell, he said the messages fit the definition of sexual harassment and began investigating the case.

Newell's complaint was referred to the McGill Computing Centre which investigates all violations of the Code of Conduct for McGill computer users including e-mail harassment.

Glen Matthews, the associate director of communications and systems networking and systems wouldn't comment about Newell's case but said e-mail break-ins are rare.

"It's not an epidemic," he said. Because e-mail break-ins



Events

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

- The Mossman Endowment of McGill University presents Professor Peter Galison of Harvard University, speaking on the topic "Image and Logic: A Material Culture of Microphysics". Leacock, Room 232, 18h.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20

- The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) presents Dr. Isaac Cohen, speaking on "The Prospects for Trade Liberalization in the Western Hemisphere". Leacock 232, 16h-17h30.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

- The McGill Caribbean Students' Society brings you a party with D.J. Smokey. Shatner.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22

- The Partners of Benny Library are holding a book sale at the Monkland Community Centre, 4410 Westhill Ave., 10h-15h. Info: Benny library, 872-4636.

ONGOING

- The Art History Students' Association will be holding their annual McGill students' art exhibit, Art for Upstairs '97, March 20-25. All are welcome. Art History Department, 3rd floor, Arts West

- Informal peer-facilitated post-abortion support group. No counselors present. Time to be arranged based on interest. Contact Terri at the McGill Women's Union, 398-6823.

- PROCEID seeks volunteers who are interested in working with individuals with an intellectual disability. Info: 737-7973

- Miaouf, an animal shelter, is urgently seeking aid, and needs to find a new home for its animals. Donations of dry cat and dog food will gladly be accepted at the shelter at 585 Grande Allée in St. Hilaire. Financial donations would also be appreciated. Call Jocelyne Benoit at 446-0509 for info.



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